

(5) reporting to the President information involving possible violations by any official or other employee of any law applicable to the performance of official duties or the discharge of official responsibilities that may require referral to appropriate Federal or State authorities.

(d) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Inspector General of the Executive Office of the President shall annually submit a report to the President and the Congress regarding the activities of the Inspector General under this section.

Mrs. MALONEY. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HORN. Madam Speaker, how much time do we have left on this side?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. GREENE of Utah). The gentleman from California [Mr. HORN] has 1½ minutes remaining, and the gentlewoman from New York [Mrs. MALONEY] has 12 minutes remaining.

Mr. HORN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Let me note in response to my colleague from New York the point that the chairman of the full committee made, that the inspector generalship in the White House has been tailored so it does not get into policy areas. It is exactly the relationship the inspector general of the House of Representatives has in terms of not getting into the Members' and policymaking functions here.

I would say that any Chief Executive of the United States, I would think, regardless of party, be they Republicans or Democrats, would want as two basic tools to help in his administration, or her administration, as it might be someday, the chief financial officer and the inspector general.

This legislation is long overdue. It would have saved several Presidents from scandals and, hopefully, it will save future Presidents from scandals. I urge my colleagues to support this measure, which has strong support, I know, by many in both parties. I hope we would have the votes because this is good public policy, and future Presidents will thank us, not condemn us, for passing it.

Mr. GOODLING. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the Presidential and Executive Office Accountability Act. This act is a logical step following passage of the Congressional Accountability Act [CAA] in the earliest days of this Congress, in that it extends to the Executive Offices of the President the same employment protections which were made applicable to the Congress under the CAA. Passage of the CAA was an important step in showing that the Republican Congress would not proceed with "business as usual" and ended the status of Congress as the "last plantation."

As it turns out, the White House and its related offices are now, in fact, the "last plantation" and the Presidential and Executive Office Accountability Act will end this unacceptable, albeit little known, special status under the law. When we passed the CAA, the hope was that the Congress would learn the practical impact of these laws, therefore have a better understanding of how they really work, and thus be able to give better, more informed consideration to legislation in the employment area.

Hopefully, the Presidential and Executive Office Accountability Act will have the same impact on those who develop policy at the highest level in the executive branch.

With regard to those provisions relating to the Federal Service Labor-Management Relations Act, I simply want to note that these provisions are modeled after those in the CAA and should be interpreted in the same manner. Thus, the Federal Labor Relations Authority should engage in extensive rulemaking to determine whether any employees in the offices cited should be exempted because of any of the three reasons listed—a conflict of interest; and appearance of a conflict of interest; or constitutional responsibilities.

Mr. HORN. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. MALONEY. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. HORN] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3452, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. HORN. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

□ 1445

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HORN. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 3452, the bill just considered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. GREENE of Utah). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

#### WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

Mr. HORN. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1281) to amend title 5, United States Code, and the National Security Act of 1947 to require disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act of information regarding certain individuals who participated in Nazi war crimes during the period in which the United States was involved in World War II, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1281

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(1) during the 104th Congress, Americans commemorated the 50th anniversary of the conclusion of the Second World War and the end of the Holocaust, one of the worst tragedies in history;

(2) it is important to learn all that we can about this terrible era so that we can pre-

vent such a catastrophe from ever happening again;

(3) the Cold War is over;

(4) numerous nations, including those of the former Soviet Union, are making public their files on Nazi war criminals as well as crimes committed by agencies of their own governments;

(5) on April 17, 1995, President Clinton signed Executive Order 12958, which will make available certain previously classified national security documents that are at least 25 years old;

(6) that Executive Order stated: "Our democratic principles require that the American people be informed of the activities of their Government.";

(7) this year marks the 30th anniversary of the passage of the Freedom of Information Act;

(8) agencies of the United States Government possess information on individuals who ordered, incited, assisted, or otherwise participated in Nazi war crimes;

(9) some agencies have routinely denied Freedom of Information Act requests for information about individuals who committed Nazi war crimes;

(10) United States Government agencies may have been in possession of material about the war crimes facilitated by Kurt Waldheim but did not make this information public;

(11) it is legitimate not to disclose certain material in Government files if the disclosure would seriously and demonstrably harm current or future national defense, intelligence, or foreign relations activities of the United States and if protection of these matters from disclosure outweighs the public interest of disclosure;

(12) the disclosure of most Nazi war crimes information should not harm United States national interests; and

(13) the Office of Special Investigations of the Department of Justice is engaged in vital work investigating and expelling Nazi war criminals from the United States, accordingly, the records created by these investigations and other actions should not be disclosed, and the investigations and other actions should not be interfered with.

#### SEC. 2. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.

It is the sense of the Congress that United States Government agencies in possession of records about individuals who are alleged to have committed Nazi war crimes should make these records public.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California [Mr. HORN] and the gentlewoman from New York [Mrs. MALONEY] each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. HORN].

Mr. HORN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Over a half century has passed since the ending of the Second World War and the revelation of the horrors of the Holocaust. The War Crimes Disclosure Act authored by my colleague, the gentlewoman from New York [Mrs. MALONEY], is intended to make available under the Freedom of Information Act records in the possession of Federal departments and agencies about individuals believed to have participated in Nazi war crimes. I join the bill's author, Representative MALONEY, in advancing this important legislation.

We are acting just a day after the Jewish high holiday of Yom Kippur,